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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/811,518	03/29/2004	Beat Heer	A01510	1943
21898	7590	08/18/2005	EXAMINER	
ROHM AND HAAS COMPANY PATENT DEPARTMENT 100 INDEPENDENCE MALL WEST PHILADELPHIA, PA 19106-2399			NEPVEUX, FELIX JOSEPH	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1617	

DATE MAILED: 08/18/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/811,518	HEER ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Felix J. Nepveux	1617

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-10 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-10 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 06/24/04; 08/13/04. *11/26/04* *Jen*
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: ____.

DETAILED ACTION

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees.

See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1-10 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-8 of copending Application No. 10812040 in view of Wolfgang et al. (WO 98/33380).

Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because they are overlapping in scope. The composition of Application No. 10812040 comprises (a) at least one 2-alkyl-4-isothiazolin-3-

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ones; (b) at least one halopropynyl carbamate; and (c) and at least one sulfur-containing s-triazine.

The composition of 10812040 does not teach at least one pyrithione compound.

Wolfgang et al. teaches a microbicidal composition used in coatings, paints, adhesives, etc., comprising **1)** 2.0 to 25.0% zinc pyrithione. **2)** 2.0 to 15.0% 2-methyl-4-t-butylamino-6-cyclopropylamino-s-triazine, and **3)** up to 10% N-octylisothiazolone. Wolfgang et al. also teaches a microbicidal composition comprising **1)** 2.0 to 25.0% zinc pyrithione and **2)** 2.0 to 15.0% 2-methyl-4-t-butylamino-6-cyclopropylamino-s-triazine (See page 25, claim 4; page 26, claims 6 and 8; page 7, lines 1-13; and page 9, lines 34-37; and page 10, lines 1-4, for example). Wolfgang et al. also teaches a composition comprising 4.38% 2-methylthio-tert-butylamino-6-cyclopropylamino-s-triazine (Irgarol 1051) and 5.0% iodopropynyl butylcarbamate (page 11, lines 29-33, for example).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate zinc pyrithione to the composition of Application No. 10812040.

One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine zinc pyrithione to the composition of Application No. 10812040 because Wolfgang teaches several combinations of microbicidal compositions that include zinc pyrithione. Therefore, combining zinc pyrithione to the said composition of Application No. 10812040 would have been reasonably expected to be effective as a microbicide that could be used in paints, adhesives, etc,. Since Wolfgang's

combining agents are known to be microbicides which are individually useful for the very same purpose, the single composition is considered *prima facie* obvious.

See *In re Kerkhoven*, 626 F.2d 846, 850, 205 USPQ 1069, 1072 (CCPA 1980).

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection.

Claims 1-10 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-8 of copending Application No. 10812127 in view of Wolfgang et al. (WO 98/33380).

Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because they are overlapping in scope. The composition of Application No. 10812127 comprises (a) at least one sulfur-containing s-triazine; (b) at least one pyrithione compound. The composition of the application 10812127 comprises (a) at least one sulfur-containing s-triazine (b) at least one pyrithione compound, and (c) at least one additional microbicide selected from 2-alkyl-4-isothiazolin-3-ones and halopropynyl carbamates.

The composition of 10812127 does not teach at least one additional microbicide selected from 2-alkyl-4-isothiazolin-3-ones and halopropynyl carbamates.

Wolfgang et al. teaches a microbical composition used in coatings, paints, adhesives, etc., comprising 1) 2.0 to 25.0% zinc pyrithione. 2) 2.0 to 15.0% 2-methyl-4-t-butylamino-6-cyclopropylamino-s-triazine, and 3) up to 10% N-octylisothiazolone. Wolfgang et al. also teaches a microbical composition comprising 1) 2.0 to 25.0% zinc pyrithione and 2) 2.0 to 15.0% 2-methyl-4-t-

butylamino-6-cyclopropylamino-s-triazine (See page 25, claim 4; page 26, claims 6 and 8; page 7, lines 1-13; and page 9, lines 34-37; and page 10, lines 1-4, for example). Wolfgang et al. also teaches a composition comprising 4.38% 2-methylthio-tert-butylamino-6-cyclopropylamino-s-triazine (Irgarol 1051) and 5.0% iodopropynyl butylcarbamate (page 11, lines 29-33, for example).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate at least one additional microbicide selected from 2-alkyl-4-isothiazolin-3-ones and halopropynyl carbamates to the composition of Application No. 10812127.

One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine at least one additional microbicide selected from 2-alkyl-4-isothiazolin-3-ones and halopropynyl carbamates to the composition of Application No. 10812127 because Wolfgang teaches a microbical composition comprising **1)** 2.0 to 25.0% zinc pyrithione. **2)** 2.0 to 15.0% 2-methyl-4-t-butylamino-6-cyclopropylamino-s-triazine, and **3)** up to 10% N-octylisothiazolone (See page 25, claim 4; page 26, claims 6 and 8; page 7, lines 1-13; and page 9, lines 34-37; and page 10, lines 1-4, for example), and Wolfgang also teaches another microbical composition comprising **1)** 4.38% 2-methylthio-tert-butylamino-6-cyclopropylamino-s-triazine (Irgarol 1051) and **2)** 5.0% iodopropynyl butylcarbamate (page 11, lines 29-33, for example). Therefore combining 5.0% iodopropynyl butylcarbamate with 2.0 to 25.0% zinc pyrithione, 2.0 to 15.0% 2-methyl-4-t-butylamino-6-cyclopropylamino-s-triazine, and up to 10% N-octylisothiazolone would have been reasonably expected to be effective for use

in paints, adhesives, etc.,. Since Wolfgang's combining agents are known to be microbicides, which are individually useful for the very same purpose, the single composition is considered *prima facie* obvious. See *In re Kerkhoven*, 626 F.2d 846, 850, 205 USPQ 1069, 1072 (CCPA 1980). This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Wolfgang et al. (WO 98/33380).

Wolfgang et al. teaches a microbidual composition used in coatings, paints, adhesives, etc., comprising 1) 2.0 to 25.0% zinc pyrithione. 2) 2.0 to 15.0% 2-methyl-4-t-butylamino-6-cyclopropylamino-s-triazine, and 3) up to 10% N-octylisothiazolone. Wolfgang et al. also teaches a microbidual composition comprising 1) 2.0 to 25.0% zinc pyrithione and 2) 2.0 to 15.0% 2-methyl-4-t-butylamino-6-cyclopropylamino-s-triazine (See page 25, claim 4; page 26, claims 6 and 8; page 7, lines 1-13; and page 9, lines 34-37; and page 10, lines 1-4, for example). Wolfgang et al. also teaches a composition comprising 4.38% 2-

methylthio-tert-butylamino-6-cyclopropylamino-s-triazine (Irgarol 1051) and 5.0% iodopropynyl butylcarbamate (page 11, lines 29-33, for example).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 3-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wolfgang et al. (WO 98/33380) as applied to claims 1-2.

Wolfgang et al. teaches a microbicidal composition used in coatings, paints, adhesives, etc., comprising **1)** 2.0 to 25.0% zinc pyrithione. **2)** 2.0 to 15.0% 2-methyl-4-t-butylamino-6-cyclopropylamino-s-triazine, and **3)** up to 10% N-octylisothiazolone. Wolfgang et al. also teaches a microbicidal composition comprising **1)** 2.0 to 25.0% zinc pyrithione and **2)** 2.0 to 15.0% 2-methyl-4-t-butylamino-6-cyclopropylamino-s-triazine (See page 25, claim 4; page 26, claims 6 and 8; page 7, lines 1-13; and page 9, lines 34-37; and page 10, lines 1-4, for example). Wolfgang et al. also teaches a composition comprising 4.38% 2-methylthio-tert-butylamino-6-cyclopropylamino-s-triazine (Irgarol 1051) and 5.0% iodopropynyl butylcarbamate (page 11, lines 29-33, for example).

Wolfgang et al. (WO 98/33380) does not teach **1)** the compositions of instant claims 3-10 in which said at least one pyrithione metal salt is present in a

total amount from 5% to 20%. **2)** the compositions of instant claims 5-6 wherein the said at least one substituted or unsubstituted 2-(C₄-C₁₀) alkyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one is present in a total amount from 0.2% to 7%; **3)** the composition of instant claim 7 which comprises at least one sulfur-containing s-triazine, one pyrithione compound, and one halopropynyl carbamate; **4)** the composition of instant claim 8 which comprises a sulfur-containing s-triazine, zinc pyrithione, and one 3-iodo-2-propynyl carbamate; and **5)** the composition of instant claim 9 which comprises at least one sulfur-containing s-triazine, one pyrithione metal salt, one 2-alkyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one, and at least one halopropynyl carbamate; and **6)** the composition of claim 10 which comprises at least one 3-ido-2-propynyl carbamate, 2-N-cyclopropyl-4-N-tert-butyl-6-methylthio-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diylamine or 2-N-ethyl-4-N-tert-butyl-6-methylthio-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diylamine, 2-N-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one or 4,5-dichloro-2-N-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one, and zinc pyrithione.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make a microbicidal composition with the pyrithione metal salt present in a total amount from 5 to 20% and the substituted or unsubstituted 2-(C₄-C₁₀) alkyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one present in a total amount from 0.2% to 7%. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine 5.0% iodopropynyl butylcarbamate with 2.0 to 25.0% zinc pyrithione and 2.0 to 15.0% 2-methyl-4-t-butylamino-6-cyclopropylamino-s-triazine. It would also have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine 5.0% iodopropynyl

butylcarbamate with 2.0 to 25.0% zinc pyrithione, 2.0 to 15.0% 2-methyl-4-t-butylamino-6-cyclopropylamino-s-triazine, and up to 10% N-octylisothiazolone (See page 25, claim 4; page 26, claims 6 and 8; page 7, lines 1-13; and page 9, lines 34-37; and page 10, lines 1-4, for example).

One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make a microbicidal composition for paints and adhesives, etc., with the pyrithione metal salt present in a total amount from 5 to 20% and the substituted or unsubstituted 2-(C₄-C₁₀) alkyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one present in a total amount from 0.2% to 7% because Wolfgang's microbicidal composition used for paints, adhesives, etc. incorporates 2.0 to 25.0% of zinc pyrithione and up 10% N-octylisothiazolone, which encompasses the percentages of the instant claims. Therefore, Wolfgang's composition in the claimed percentages would have been reasonably expected to be effective for use in paints, adhesives, etc, since the percentages of Wolfgang's composition encompass the percentages of the instant claims.

One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine 5.0% iodopropynyl butylcarbamate with 2.0 to 25.0% zinc pyrithione and 2.0% to 15.0% 2-methyl-4-t-butylamino-6-cyclopropylamino-s-triazine because Wolfgang teaches a microbicidal composition comprising 1) 2.0 to 25.0% zinc pyrithione and 2) 2.0 to 15.0% 2-methyl-4-t-butylamino-6-cyclopropylamino-s-triazine (See page 25, claim 4; page 26, claims 6 and 8; page 7, lines 1-13; and page 9, lines 34-37; and page 10, lines 1-4, for example) and Wolfgang also teaches another composition comprising 1) 4.38% 2-methylthio-tert-butylamino-6-cyclopropylamino-s-triazine (Irgarol 1051) and 2) 5.0% iodopropynyl

butylcarbamate (page 11, lines 29-33, for example). Therefore combining 5.0% iodopropynyl butylcarbamate with 2.0 to 25.0% zinc pyrithione and 2.0 to 15.0% 2-methyl-4-t-butylamino-6-cyclopropylamino-s-triazine would have been reasonably expected to be effective for use in paints, adhesives, etc.,. Since the combining agents are known to be microbicides, which are individually useful for the very same purpose, the single composition is considered *prima facie* obvious.

See *In re Kerkhoven*, 626 F.2d 846, 850, 205 USPQ 1069, 1072 (CCPA 1980).

One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine 5.0% iodopropynyl butylcarbamate with 2.0 to 25.0% zinc pyrithione, 2.0 to 15.0% 2-methyl-4-t-butylamino-6-cyclopropylamino-s-triazine, and up to 10% N-octylisothiazolone because Wolfgang teaches a microbical composition comprising **1)** 2.0 to 25.0% zinc pyrithione. **2)** 2.0 to 15.0% 2-methyl-4-t-butylamino-6-cyclopropylamino-s-triazine, and **3)** up to 10% N-octylisothiazolone (See page 25, claim 4; page 26, claims 6 and 8; page 7, lines 1-13; and page 9, lines 34-37; and page 10, lines 1-4, for example), and Wolfgang also teaches another microbical composition comprising **1)** 4.38% 2-methylthio-tert-butylamino-6-cyclopropylamino-s-triazine (Irgarol 1051) and **2)** 5.0% iodopropynyl butylcarbamate (page 11, lines 29-33, for example). Therefore combining 5.0% iodopropynyl butylcarbamate with 2.0 to 25.0% zinc pyrithione, 2.0 to 15.0% 2-methyl-4-t-butylamino-6-cyclopropylamino-s-triazine, and up to 10% N-octylisothiazolone would have been reasonably expected to be effective for use in paints, adhesives, etc. Since the combining agents are known to be microbicides, which are individually useful for the very same purpose, the single

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composition is considered *prima facie* obvious. See *In re Kerkhoven*, 626 F.2d 846, 850, 205 USPQ 1069, 1072 (CCPA 1980).

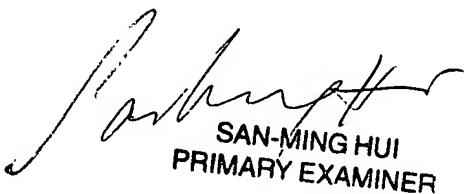
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Felix J. Nepveux whose telephone number is (571) 272-8514. The examiner can normally be reached on m-f 8:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Sreeni Padmanabhan can be reached on (571) 272-0629. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Felix J. Nepveux V



SAN-MING HUI
PRIMARY EXAMINER